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SATURDAY,.....DEC. 2nd, 1905.

We must practice politeness and be prompt in our business dealings.

People who are always attending to other people's business are seldom able to attend to their own business.

The outlook is very promising for the Republican Party to be split up into factions.

The fight for the regulations of rates is one that the colored voter can afford to avoid with pleasure and profit.

We should do all in our power to control the disreputable, lawless element amongst us. They are our own worst enemies.

Good management in the affairs of one's own affairs invariably indicates an ability to manage affairs for other people, when unhampered by worrisome restrictions.

People who spend all that they make are on the regular county road to the poor-house, although, by the intervention of friends, they may never reach there.

We learn that Henry Jamison of Macon, Georgia, who was released by Judge Emory Speer on a writ of habeas corpus has not been recommended. His friends have taken the case to the regular channels of the state courts with the intention of once more facing a decision from the United States Supreme Court.

Some colored folks pay for race newspapers willingly, some colored folks pay for them grudgingly and some other colored folks do not pay for them at all. Those of the first class are the glory of the publisher and those of the last named class tend to make him lose all hope of heaven.

A "Lawyer" writes a communication to the Times-Dispatch of Monday complimenting Mr. C. O. Saville, Clerk of the Law and Equity Court upon his courteous and affable manner. The testimonial is deserved. Mr. Saville is one of the best white gentlemen in the South-land and he does not have to look on the white

side of the line either for bouquets that are being tossed in his direction.

We learned with regret of the serious charge made against Hon. A. W. Harris, an account of which we published in another column. He has employed able counsel and we hope that the circumstantial evidence against him will need only his own explanation to clear away any seeming improper action on his part. It will take the strongest kind of evidence to make us believe that he is guilty of flagrant improper conduct in the cases now pending against him.

The unfortunate discussion now going on between Senator J. B. Foraker of Ohio and Ex-Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire is doing the Republican party of the nation no good. It now looks that the Republican Party has become so large by the immigration of the late members of the Democratic Party that disintegration has set in.

The result will be the organization of the Roosevelt Republican Party which will be more Roosevelt than it will be Republican and more Mugwump than it will be either Roosevelt or Republican.

The most serious handicap of the popular President of the United States is his over-sensitiveness to criticism and misrepresentation. Mr. Cleveland became similarly affected and it portended his decline as a political quantity.

MORE TROUBLE IN GEORGIA.

The Henry Jamison case seems to be causing no end of trouble in Georgia. Judge Emory Speer is being backed in his contentions by some of the ablest white men in that state. The point at issue is the right of the United States District Court to interfere in a matter purely local in its character—even though it denies to a citizen of the United States a right guaranteed by the great Constitution of the United States. The Georgia blood of the combatants is now up and there is but little doubt but what the case will find its way to the door of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Counsel for Jamison allege that the action of the United States Supreme Court in reversing Judge Emory Speer was not upon the merits of the case, but wholly and solely because of the failure of the plaintiff to exhaust the remedies at law by taking the case through the Supreme Court of Georgia. The city officials of Macon, Ga. became over-anxious and they re-arrested Jamison and conveyed him to jail, placing him again in the chains and thereby submitting him to infamous punishment.

Judge Speer now has the Macon officials up for contempt of court in that the plaintiff was arrested again before the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States had been received by him and the Writ of Habeas Corpus regularly dismissed by him in accordance with its decree. The defendants were bailed and ordered to appear before Judge Speer January 2d, 1906. The case is a most interesting one. Jamison's counsel has now filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Felton and last Tuesday was the day set for the hearing. Should he grant the same the case will no doubt come to a temporary end so far as the plaintiff's release is concerned, but the case will then be fought out in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Should that court decide against Jamison, application will again be made to Judge Emory Speer for another writ of habeas corpus.

He will unquestionably grant it again and then the case will be raced back to Washington before that august tribunal. Should it again reverse Judge Speer, the end is in sight and Jamison will be required to serve out his time in the chain-gang of Georgia. This is an example of the disposition of the blooded southerner to stand by the colored man of the old-time slave-type to the end of his chapter. Jamison is idolized by his employers and he will be able to get many rights denied to even the lower strata of the poor white men of Georgia.

This is a "white man's Nigger" and more than one white man of the office holding class will know it before Henry Jamison serves that infamous sentence in the infamous chain-gang of Georgia.

RACE PREJUDICE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Race prejudice "cuts some queer antics" sometimes. Complaint was made to the Board of Education of Buncombe county, North Carolina that the six children of the Gilliland family had Negro blood in their veins. Their complexion was dark and the Negro-haters readily jumped to the conclusion that they were Negroes masquerading as whites. The

Board of Education excluded them from the schools of the county and as the Negroes claim that they did not belong to their "kith and kin" and the whites made a similar plea, they were caught so to speak "between the devil and the deep blue sea."

The family employed able attorneys who established the fact that the children's dark complexion was due to their Portuguese ancestor. These Negro-hating white folks evidently had lost sight of the fact that some of the alleged members of the white or Latin or Teutonic races are darker, yes, much darker than some of the Negroes and the "battle royal" was the result. A jury took only fifteen minutes to decide in favor of the alleged Negro children. As there were no Negroes on the jury, it is supposed that this verdict will settle the matter.

The white public schools will be open to the Gilliland children in North Carolina. The absurdity of such a proposition must be apparent to everybody, not excepting the Negro-haters themselves.

Here are people who are made to employ able attorneys to defend their rights. The expense must have been considerable, and yet we doubt if one of them sympathize with the colored people who in other ways have been subjected to similar inconveniences. It will not be long before they will find out that the feeling among many of the white people there will be, "The court has decided that you are white, but, you're Niggers just the same."

Such is the unreasoning character of race prejudice. It has been in existence in all ages in some form or other and the indications are that it will run its course against the Negro here in about one thousand years appearing in some other form to be a plague and worry to mankind.

BISHOP TURNER'S UTTERANCES.

Bishop Henry M. Turner of Atlanta, Georgia, if he were correctly quoted made a bitter violent attack upon the Supreme Court of the United States during the course of his remarks before the Macon conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Friday, Nov. 24th, 1905. He has been radical in this respect before, but his bitterness increases with age. Some things he said were true and will awaken a hearty Amen from every race-loving citizen of color in the United States; while some others will cause these same people to pause before yielding praise or accordingly honor for what may be considered by the country at large as being closely akin to treason.

Bishop Turner is quoted as follows:

"I am not pleased with this nation. No man hates this nation more than I do. When I go to say my prayers I have a struggle to get to the place where I am willing for God to allow that have part in my prayer. That damnable institution, which raped the negro of every vestige of human or manhood's right—the men that compose that body may get to heaven the best way they can, but very little help God will grant them from any request that I make."

All that this distinguished churchman says of the Supreme Court of the United States is true and we are not surprised that he went as far in damning it as his clerical robes would permit him to go. If he failed to use the language of the street, it was because he couldn't do it, not because he wouldn't if he could.

The tribunal referred to is anti-Negro and in being so is anti-human rights. We are free to say that we have very little respect for the tribunal's decisions. We noted its decisions in the Insular cases and this will always be a blight upon its record and a shame upon its decrees.

In our opinion, no popular, legislative body is more sensibly affected by public opinion than is this tribunal that was created and intended to be above such tendencies and unaffected by popular clamor. It has a blind side and the attorneys for the citizen of color are always assigned seats and forced to argue the question from that side of its soul racking chamber.

We cannot join Bishop Turner in hating the nation. In many instances it has been very kind to us and when on trial and we are permitted to have the use of the forum, it has invariably decided the questions at issue in favor of human rights only to be reversed by this very tribunal that Bishop Turner so fittingly characterizes.

Bishop Turner is quoted further:

"The Negro will never be anything in this country but a scullion until he shows his manhood. Go to Africa and build up a great nation that will command the respect of the civilized world."

The first declaration is true, but the second is open to criticism. The Boers went to Africa and the world knows the result. The treatment of the Natives in South Africa is on a par with the treatment of the colored people in this country and it is alleged by some knowing ones

that it is a great deal worse. Flod gold and diamonds in any quantity in Liberia and the march of the white man would be emphasized by the elimination of the black one as ruler. We do not leave the United States, because we can find no better country to which to go.

Bishop Turner spoke truly, however when he said:

"We could organize and agitate and pay men to stay at Washington and plead for the cutting down of the Southern representation, while the South is pleading for our disfranchisement, and much good could be accomplished. But the Negro is a miserable coward. He just stays here and preaches, 'Heaven up yonder' and 'Hell down yonder,' and says, 'Wait on the Lord.' Why wait on the Lord to do for you what you can do for yourself?"

Bishop Turner also aimed his oratorical gun at the Rev. Thomas Dixon and, after a bitter arraignment of the latter for his writings and speeches against the Negro, offered Mr. Dixon \$500 to meet him on "any platform in the United States" in joint debate of the Negro question.

But then this is Bishop Turner and when he talks, he makes you listen if only in amazement. His thrust at Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr. is highly commendable and if he becomes so wrought up that he talks like some of us who never professed religion, he but emphasizes the depth of his feeling and gets for himself and others at least self-satisfaction when he can get nothing else from the government or the Supreme Court. Truly are these good times, when a colored man can talk that way in Georgia.

But then he is only forty years behind the white folks of that grand old blood-stained state for they hated the nation too and shouldered muskets and fired cannon to emphasize by actions what Bishop Turner speaks forth in words.

STRANGE CASE IN AMHERST.

October 1st, 1905 Mrs. Frank Brown (white) alleged that she had been brutally attacked and criminal assault. As she gave no accurate description of her alleged assailant, no one was arrested for some time, although suspicion rested on Jim Watson, a very polite colored barber who lived near there and whose worst fault was his love of whiskey. There was not enough evidence upon which to base an arrest and the people kept talking. His friends became uneasy and as some of the white people of that section are presumed to place a rope over a limb of a tree with a colored man's neck at the other end of it, the advice given was that Jim Watson would find a sudden disappearance on his own account and of his own free will and volition much more conducive to his health.

He left and this was taken as an evidence of guilt and with not enough evidence against him to justify one in shooting a snow-bird, he was at once the victim of a warrant for his arrest. Watson reached Lynchburg, where he was placed in a strong jail, feeling much safer there than he would have felt if he had been on the outside. He was there for more than a month. He was released from jail, November 25th on his own recognizance in the sum of \$100 and the commonwealth's attorney announced that he would enter a nolle prosequi in his favor at the next term of court. The prosecution was abandoned upon the advice of Detective W. G. Baldwin of the Baldwin Roanoke Detective Agency, who knew all the facts in the case. Moreover, Mrs. Brown has admitted that Jim Watson did not assault her. Judge C. J. Campbell, who is Watson's counsel now announces that he will oppose any such action, claiming that his client is entitled to a vindication at the hands of a jury. To a "man up a tree," it would seem that there is more in the case than appears upon the surface and there is no man in that county, better qualified to let the people know it than is that same Judge C. J. Campbell of Amherst county, Virginia.

"Jim" is one of those white folks pets, some times contemptuously called "white folks' Niggers" and the white folks are going to take care of him.

A Guidebook to Books.
As soon as you think you are old enough, get for yourself some good handbook, manual or primer of English literature and make use of it. Inform yourself about the books you read. This will help to place them in their true relations to one another. A good encyclopedia rightly used will serve nearly as well. Just as a guidebook serves both to tell about places you see and also suggest new trips, so is the manual of literature you will have glimpses of new fields of reading, possibly of such a nature as will please you better than those more familiar.—St. Nicholas.

New Pens Are Made.

Pens are made by machines which make almost to a line. The steel is cut into ribbons as wide as the length of one pen, and these are fed to machines which cut out the blanks, then stamp them, split the points and place the maker's name on the backs. The pens are now complete, save the annealing, which is a process of heating the metal almost to the melting point and then cooling it suddenly to render it tough. After being annealed the pens are counted and placed in boxes. A machine has been invented for performing both these operations.

A Little Word.

A very little word is "No." You wonder why it doesn't grow. It doesn't need to grow a bit. For, though it's small, it's full of grit. A manly, plucky little word. And always so polite if "sired." It's not a word that's made for show. But when you "mean it" give me "No."—Arthur Macy in Youth's Companion.

Keeping Track of Overshoes.

Identify your overshoes by fastening them together with a clothespin bearing your name. A more practical idea is to have the name written in each shoe with red ink.

Burns and Scalds.

For burns and scalds bind the white of an egg over the injured part. It forms a coating like varnish, excluding the air, and gives a delightful sense of coolness.



MUSICAL GLASS.

A Couple of Experiments That May Be Easily Tried.

This pretty experiment should be made with a thin cut glass goblet, and it would be all the better if the glass should have a high note when you tap it with your finger nail.

Cut out of stiff writing paper a cross with arms of equal length, and, laying it on the top of the glass, turn down each end of the four arms so that the cross will not slip off.

Having thus fitted the cross, take it off the glass and pour water into the



latter until it is nearly full. Now wipe the rim carefully, so that not a particle of moisture remains on it, and replace the cross.

You can make the glass vibrate and give forth a sound by rubbing your dampened finger over some part of the exterior. That is why we have called it the "musical glass," but an even more wonderful experiment may be made with it.

Suppose, for instance, you rub your dampened fingers on the glass just under one of the arms of the cross; the cross will not move. But rub it between any two of the arms and the cross will begin to turn slowly, as if by magic, and will not stop turning until one of the arms reaches a point immediately over the place you are rubbing.

You can thus move your finger around the glass and make the cross move as you please.

STATUARY.

A Pretty Sport in Which Any Number of Children May Join.

A pretty sport for either the lawn or parlor is one which the children call statuary. If there is sufficient room, any number of children can join in the game by dividing into various groups.

On child is chosen to be "it." The one who is "it" takes by the hand the child nearest and swings him around, not roughly, but with sufficient force to cause him to fall when his hand is suddenly let go. The one who is swung round is to remain in the position into which he falls or in which he regains his balance if he succeeds in doing so instead of falling. Arms or limbs are to remain extended without change, and the body is to retain the attitude of the fall.

One after another of the children are to be taken in turn until all of the group have been thrown. As each falls he is to keep his statuesque pose until all of the group have been thrown, and, as this would prove difficult to do for a very long time, the groups should be divided into not more than six or seven, with one of each group to be "it." When all are thrown the one who has swung them be might be called the sculptor—is to decide which child has fallen into the prettiest or most graceful position. This one is to be sculptor next time, and the game is to be repeated as before.

When played in a spirit of gentleness and fun this game is sure to prove an enjoyable one, and older people than the children will watch with interest both its funny and its picturesque sides.

A Guidebook to Books.

As soon as you think you are old enough, get for yourself some good handbook, manual or primer of English literature and make use of it. Inform yourself about the books you read. This will help to place them in their true relations to one another. A good encyclopedia rightly used will serve nearly as well. Just as a guidebook serves both to tell about places you see and also suggest new trips, so is the manual of literature you will have glimpses of new fields of reading, possibly of such a nature as will please you better than those more familiar.—St. Nicholas.

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Burns and Scalds.

For burns and scalds bind the white of an egg over the injured part. It forms a coating like varnish, excluding the air, and gives a delightful sense of coolness.

Don't trim a skirt except at the bottom.

Don't wear a sleeve that is full below the elbow.

Don't wear an Eton coat. Always have the coat line extend as far below the waist line as possible.

Don't wear a tight fitting coat if very stout.

Don't wear low ties. Wear something small and narrow if a tie is required.

Don't wear fluffy things round the neck. Let the neck finishing be as flat as possible.

Don't wear a high cut décolletage. Have the low bodice cut to an extreme of décolletage, and build up the top with patchy effects to the required height.

The Louis XVI. coat is a becoming style to the stout woman, because it is long in its lines, fitted in the back, not necessarily fitted in front, and has wide skirts as a contrast to the slenderness of its waist line.

JUDGING SILKS.

How to Tell Whether the Material Is Substantial or Not.

Silk may be judged by its thickness, if one is purchasing it for a street costume. It must have "body" to it. Avoid flimsy silk as you would the plague. It will drag from the seams, hang limply against the figure and be altogether disappointing. Many women foolishly imagine that a thin silk imparts the dappled, clinging beauty of chiffon. There was never a more laughable mistake. Besides, clinging silks are very expensive and designed for house wear, not for the street. Another way to judge silk is by the thread. Pull the threads from the ends, as in judging cotton and wool. If the thread is well rounded and firm and does not split apart at the touch it is safe to conclude that it will give satisfactory service. Still another good test of silk is to make a crease with the finger nail. If the crease dents deeply and does not soon come out the silk is substantial and worth a good price. If, on the contrary, the crease disappears immediately and leaves a torn or cut thread in its place it is an inferior silk, and one should never purchase from that bolt.—Men and Women Magazine.

WHY CHILDREN ARE "BAD."

Because they are hungry or thirsty.

Because they have not had proper sleep.

Because they have been allowed to overeat.

Because their clothing is not comfortable.

Because they have been given pernicious cheap sweets.

Because the room in which they sleep or play is stuffy or ill aired.

Because their parents break promises to them and buy them off with bribes.

Because they are brought up on a negative diet of continual "No, no, no," instead of an occasional good, hearty "Yes."

Because their activity is not directed into the right channel. Even from babyhood a child must be doing something, and if it is not wisely directed its energies will find outlet in "naughtiness."—Chicago News.

To Revive Black Lace.

To revive black lace, make some black tea about the strength usual for drinking and strain it off the leaves. Pour enough tea in a basin to cover the quantity of lace, let it stand ten or twelve hours, then squeeze it several times, but do not rub it. Dip it frequently in the tea, which at length will assume a dirty appearance. Have ready some weak gum water and press the lace gently through it. Then clip it for a quarter of an hour, after which pin it to a towel in any shape which you wish it to take. When nearly dry cover it with another towel and iron it with a cool iron. The lace, if previously sound and discolored only, will after this process look as good as new.

Workbasket Easily Made.

The medium sized Japanese straw bathing hat makes a pretty workbasket. The crown is dented inward, making a receptacle, when lined with satin or silk, for sewing implements, scissors, kept in place by a band of ribbon sewed into the lining; a pin cushion attached also to the lining and a pad for needles. The hat is bound with ribbon, and the edges are curled up all around, further carrying out the workbasket idea. Red satin is very pretty for a lining for one of these hats, and pale blue, light green and yellow all combine well with the tint of the straw also.

Children's Baths.

A child should never be left in a bath to exceed five minutes, and three is better. Some children cannot stand a daily bath, and unless it is discontinued they become weak and exhausted. In such cases a tepid sponging is best twice a week or oftener till the child improves.

To Darken Eyebrows.

For a brunette a dye made of four drams of gum arabic, seven drams of India ink, one pint rose water may be used to darken eyebrows. Powder the ink and gum and add small quantities at a time to rose water until dissolved. Apply with tiny brush dipped first in borated water.

How to Make Popcorn Balls.

For the Christmas tree popcorn balls make a very pretty decoration. In a quart of water dissolve one-quarter pound of sugar and four drams of gum arabic. Boil for about eight minutes. Cut some splints from a new broom, wash them thoroughly and tie them together to form a small brush. Having previously popped the corn and kept it hot, sprinkle the sugar mixture over it while evenly spread out in a dish. Continue sprinkling and mixing until the entire mass of popcorn becomes quite sticky. Then butter your fingers and mold it into balls of various sizes.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

How to Decorate It and Distribute the Presents.

Strings of white popcorn, balls of snowy popcorn and glistening candles

give the Christmas tree light. Tiny, tinkling bells dangling from the twigs, bits of tinsel caught here and there and golden stars give it cheer, says the Pittsburgh Press. Bulky packages at the foot, misshapen rolls in the noches between the limbs and trunk, bright colored gifts with names hidden, give it the charm of mystery. Who has not felt this mystery? Who has not loved it? Who would forget it?

Set the tree in place the day before it is to be used. A Christmas tree cannot be decorated at the last moment and be a success. Make the popcorn balls the day before. Let the children bring the corn the day before. The little people get the most fun from the tree that they help to decorate. They can put the balls to the tree. They can put on the tinsel and can tie on the bells. What difference does it make if the bits of tinsel are not on straight and are not so artistic as mother could have made them? Christmas is the children's day, and they get about as much pleasure out of dressing the tree as their elders do, and the elders often thoughtlessly rob them of this pleasure. We have all been guilty of shutting ourselves up with the tree while the youngsters hung around outside, so eager to see that they have resorted to unsatisfactory glimpses through the keyhole.

Sometimes a well shaped pine tree limb can be substituted for a tree. It can be set up on a heavy base or it can be supported across the corner of the room. When fastened across a corner where there is a window seat, the seat gives an opportunity for stacking up heavy packages.

The Christmas tree may be a number of small limbs built up in the center of the library table. Small gifts can be hung to the branches, the heavy ones set upon the table or about the base.

One family played Santa Claus with a number of branches of evergreen in the center of the dining room table and to each branch attached walnuts from which the meats had been removed and in which had been placed a little rolled note. The name of him for whom the note was intended was written in ink on the outside of the shell. The note said, "Look behind the kitchen door." When the person named looked behind the kitchen door he found another note saying, "Look in the attic chest." Here he found another note addressed to himself saying, "Look in the potato sack in the cellar." And every member of the family was sent from place to place all over the house until at last he would find a note which would tell him to look in the place where the gift had really been hidden.

This is great fun where the members of the family are not too old to chase all over the house. The search for the older ones, however, can be confined to one room. Grandfather may be told to look behind the clock, another time to look in the secretary or under the library rug and finally in his rocking chair. Let each person conceal his own gifts and arrange the notes and the line of search and mark and put the note into the empty shell and hang it on the pine twig on the table.